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GERMAN ARMED ROBBERIES
IN SHANGHAI?
OPIUM THE BOOTY.

With the arrest of Heinrich Bischoff, and Max Sievers, Germans, comes to light a most interesting story of a number of Germans who are alleged to have conducted recent armed robberies in which foreigners were said at the time to have been implicated in the International Settlement and the French Concession, Shanghai (says the N. C. Daily News). There is also an allegation made by one of the gang that a former Chinese interpreter in the employ of the police is also concerned in at least one armed robbery. In all seven foreigners are said to be implicated, of whom five are enemy subjects.

As far as the information at present available shows the motive for one at least of the men arrested for joining in the gang was poverty. He appears to have obtained various positions in Shanghai, the last of which he lost in the early part of the year, and, after several unsuccessful attempts to procure work, is said to have been approached by a German, now interned, with a proposal that he should join him, a man who is at present serving a term of imprisonment in Bilbid and Robert Frank, at present in custody, in "pulling off a job" in Szechuen Road. It appears that a Chinese had given information to the man since interned of the presence of opium in this particular house in Szechuen Road. Krausch, for that is alleged to be the name of the man approached, agreed to enter the party and was provided it is alleged, with an automatic pistol by another German named Bischoff, who was seemingly interested in the affair. Krausch is alleged to have accepted the weapon, realizing that his display would considerably aid them in the work they had in hand.

On a date in April a party, including Krausch, Frank and three Chinese, one of whom is said to be an ex-interpreter in the police force, went to the opium shop which is situated in Szechuen Road, between Canton Road and Avenue Edward VII., at about 7 a.m. They entered the shop and drove all the inmates of the building into one apartment, while the interpreter apparently explained to them that they were police officers come to execute a search. They are alleged to have ransacked the house and got away with a substantial quantity of opium, which, after dispersing considerably over \$1,000 in order to keep certain people quiet, gave them each a share of about \$900. Bischoff, who seems to have taken no part in the raid, being reported to have sold the opium for two or three of the men.

This was the first robbery apparently committed by this gang and they seem to have rested on what they had obtained for about two months. In June, however, the same Chinese whose information had enabled the first theft to be carried through came to the gang with information of a large quantity of opium owned by a dealer in the French Concession. On this occasion another Chinese appears to have been interested, and the preliminary arrangements seem to have been carried through by these people. The robbery, however, was apparently carried out by Krausch, Max Sievers and three Chinese. On this occasion also they arrived at the house where the opium was supposed to be early in the morning, none of them being armed. The inmates admitted the men and were afterwards herded together, while the information at the disposal of the intruders appears to have been so definite that they were immediately able to lay their hands upon the opium for which they had come. The last time is alleged to have amounted to quite a large quantity of opium, which was taken away and divided at a house near the "Trenches." The shares are said to have been worth about \$2,000, the opium for at least some of the men being sold through an intermediary working in one of the bars in the locality.

The third robbery was that committed at King Loong Ka, which, it is alleged, was carried out on August 17th by Frank Lindow, another German, and Krausch. The modus operandi was exactly the same as in previous cases, one big haul of opium and several smaller pieces being obtained. The booty was divided in a house in North Szechuen Road Extension and a portion of it was sold by the same denizen of the "Trenches," the rest apparently being left with Bischoff to sell.

Heinrich Bischoff appeared before the Mixed Court on September 2nd on two charges, one of being an associate with armed robbers and a dangerous menace to the peace and good order of the Settlement, and the second of unlawfully changing his residence without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police. Detective Sergeant Prosser said the accused had been arrested on a charge of being an associate of armed robbers as the outcome of the case of armed robbery in which two men are now under remand by the American Assessor.

The case was adjourned for the American Assessor.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce and de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, 27th of August, states—

The market has been quite lively during the last fortnight, except for local business with Hongkong and the Philippines.

The price of paddy remains very firm, as, owing to the lack of rain during July, prospects of the new crop are not very encouraging. In any case, the crop will be late.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 30th of August, 1918, is: 962,955 tons against 796,280 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.07 per picul, L. b. Saigon, for September-October shipment.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
GAMBLING.

Inspector Grant charged sixteen men with gambling in Tin Wo Lane. Two of the men were absent and their bail of \$5 each was exstated. The remaining fourteen were fined \$2 each.

THEFT OF ICE.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of ice, the property of the Dairy Farm & Ice Co., Ltd.

It was stated that defendant was noticed removing the ice from a lighter, and was arrested.

Defendant stated that the ice was given to him by another man, who stole it. He did not know where the man was. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH A
CHOPPER.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting a woman with a chopper in No. 23, Balkely Street, Hungghom, on August 18th.

It was stated that the woman was struck five times with the chopper and that her wounds were serious. She is at present in the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday next.

RENOVATIONS WITHOUT
PERMISSION.

A Chinese was summoned for renewing three joists in a house in Yau Yee Lane without the permission of the Public Works Department.

Mr. C. Sara prosecuted.

In connection with this case the contractor who carried out the renovations was fined \$50 last week.

Defendant stated that the renovations were carried out without his knowledge while he was away in the country. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$25.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese in Yauwatti on September 1st.

Complainant stated that defendant abused him at a theatre, and then assaulted him. In the struggle he lost seventy cents from his pocket. He received injury to his head and face as the result of defendant throwing a dish at him.

Defendant stated that complainant assaulted him first. They had a bet and, as defendant demanded payment, complainant grew nasty and struck him on the face.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

BEGGING IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

An old emaciated-looking Chinese was charged with begging alms.

A *lukong* stated that he saw defendant ask several Europeans in Queen's Road Central for *cumshaw*.

Defendant stated that he was walking along the road with some papers in his hand.

The Magistrate asked whether defendant had been charged previously. The defendant had been fined several times and had also been banished to Canton, but had returned.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$7, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

A Chinese clerk, employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was charged with misappropriating \$3,101.80 the property of his employers.

Inspector Watt stated that defendant had been entrusted on several occasions with sums of money to pay into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. On August 18th defendant was given \$3,101.80 to take to the Bank, and never returned. The Company informed the Police, and enquiries were made. On August 19th defendant sent to the office, by parcel-post, the paying-in book of the office. The Police were then able to trace him to the country, where he was arrested. Inspector Watt added that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. wished defendant to be committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Monday.

CONDITIONS IN
CONSTANTINOPLE.

Says a writer in a home paper: I learn from an unimpeachable source that Constantinople is practically unrecognizable. All around the Palace Hotel, in the aristocratic Pera quarter, one sees nothing but starving and insect-covered children, who beg during the day and sleep in the streets at night. A cup of coffee at the Pera-Palace Hotel costs half a sovereign, a roll of soap, and a bottle of mineral water, anything from fifteen to eighteen shillings!

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 348 Sapper M. Wolfers, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

TRANSFER.

No. 963 Gnr. W. A. Webb is transferred to "D" Co., dated 3rd Sept., 1918.

LEAVE.

L/Cpl. T. Neave, "D" Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave, on medical certificate, from 8th Sept., 1918.

Spr. E. A. Beaumont, Engineer Co., is granted 8 weeks' leave, from 11th Sept., 1918.

AMMUNITION.

Ammunition on payment will be issued in chargers. Both chargers and empty cases must be returned to the Quartermaster when the ammunition is expended.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

N.C.O.s and men over 30 years of age who elect to fire the special course for men over 30 will not fire with the remainder of their units. Special days will be allotted to them.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Tuesday, 10th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Thursday, 12th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 13th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

8th to 15th inst.:—

E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Templeton; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Serjts. Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Serjts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sgt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

JUDGING DISTANCE.

Saturday, 7th inst.:—

Platoons will parade as follows:—

Fall in, ready to march off, at 200 yards.

Firing Point, King's Park Range.

2.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon.

3.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon Half M.G. Co., Half Signalling Section, Half Mounted Section.

4.00 p.m. No. 1 Platoon.

4.45 p.m. No. 4 Platoon. Dress, drill order.

Casuals, i.e., men who have to attend this parade as well as that on 14th September owing to their absence from the Judging Distance Parade, may parade with the Platoon most convenient for them.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 9th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 11th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 12th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 13th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon will parade as ordered by Platoon Commander.

"B" COMPANY.

Judging Distance.

Saturday, 14th inst.:—

Parade at the Blind Home for Girls on the Kowloon City Road, ready to march off, at the following times:—

2.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon.

3.30 p.m. Half M.G. Co., Half Signalling Section, Half Mounted Section.

4.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon.

5.00 p.m. No. 6 Platoon.

5.45 p.m. No. 7 Platoon.

After the parade men will be dismissed in the vicinity of the Steam Laundry.

Tuesday, 10th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon on Polo Ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

Wednesday, 11th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

Thursday, 12th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK
GUILD.AUGUST REPORT OF THE
HONGKONG BRANCH.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Lammet for Mrs. Stabb).

August 15th.—One case was packed and sent to Mrs. Barton, Secretary, Red Cross Fund, Rawalpindi, containing 11 pillow-cases, 10 dressing gowns, 54 shirts, 34 vests, 30 pairs of pyjamas, 27 scrubbers, 6 doz. handkerchiefs, 4 reversible bed-jackets, 11 bed-jackets, 2 pairs of slippers, 2 pairs of bed-boots, 12 milk-covers, 32 eye bandages, 34 food covers, 288 rolled bandages, 24 shirts, 21 handkerchiefs, 48 suits pyjamas, 17 vests, 8 pillows, 21 mufflers, 21 helmets, 9 trench sweaters, 12 hold-alls, and 9 mops.

Also for troops leaving the Colony:—74 pairs socks, 4 suits pyjamas, 2 trench sweaters, 4 shirts, 4 towels, 4 handkerchiefs, 19 pairs knee-caps, 23 helmets, 30 mufflers.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE (under Miss Loureiro)—11 mufflers, 2 helmets, 12 pair socks, 1 sleeveless sweater, 90 handkerchiefs, 144 food covers, 38 scrubbers, 480 swabs, 1,212 rolled bandages, 2 helmets and 1 doz. handkerchiefs given to troops leaving the Colony.

WESLEYAN SEWING PARTY (under Mrs. Mitchell).

July.—48 shirts, 10 mufflers, 10 pair socks, 3 doz. handkerchiefs, 24 scrubbers, 11 footless hose, 1 patchwork quilt, 1,440 rolled bandages, and 6 suits pyjamas.

August.—51 shirts, 8 mufflers, 40 pairs socks, 4 dozen handkerchiefs, 21 scrubbers, 3 footless hose, 6 suits pyjamas, 624 rolled bandages, 1 mitten and 1 surgical stocking.

UNITED SERVICES RECREATION CLUB (under Mrs. Kelgwin).

July.—528 rolled bandages, 73 many-tailed bandages, 27 eye-tailed bandages, 12 pairs socks, 13 wool caps, 4 mufflers, 9 dozen swabs and 10 shrouds.

PEAK CLUB WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Sutherland)—612 roller bandages, 41 many-tails, 108 shell swabs, 340 sponge swabs, 121 gauze swabs, 30 large gauze swabs, 4 dysentery pads and 12 hand bandages.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE (under Mrs. Jordan)—588 rolled bandages, 16 cap bandages, 50 triangular bandages, 18 pair surgical stockings, 6 pairs socks and 6 scrubbers.

The following letter of acknowledgment has been received:—

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, September 25th, 1918.

DEAR MADAM:—Please accept, on behalf of the draft of the H.K.S.B., shortly leaving, my very best thanks for the large bundle of comforts you so kindly sent them.

These will, I am sure, prove a very great boon to the men, as it will be getting cold by the time they reach their destination, and will be very much appreciated by them.

I will look out for any others you may be able to send.

Very many thanks for your kind wishes.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) F. W. HARRIS.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Tuesday, 10th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 Guns at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MONTEBELL SECTION.

Monday, 9th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 12th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, 10th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order. (Rifle, belt, sidearms and pouches).

RECRUITS.

Monday, 9th, and Friday, 13th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry (Monday) and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, drill order.

DETAIL.

On duty 10th September—No. 2 Platoon.

On duty 14th September—No. 3 Platoon, Mounted Section, and Signalling Section.

On duty 18th September—No. 4 Platoon.

On duty 22nd September—No. 5 Platoon.

Orderly Officer for week ending 8th Sept.—Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Officer for week ending 15th Sept.—Lieut. Rees.

Next for duty—Lieut. Branch.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

LEAVE.

Cadet S. Trueman is granted leave from 11th Sept., 1918, until the 31st Oct.

STRENGTH.

Joined—Cadet O. M. Cropley and posted to No. 3 Section.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSING DIFFICULTY.

(IN THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—You have given considerable space to the discussion of the housing question, but the issue has been very much confused by the introduction of such other subjects as the construction of motor-roads and tramways, the building of a town hall and a theatre, the improvement of the Law Courts, the erection of a war memorial, the scientific development of the Colony, etc.—all matters of importance, but of secondary importance to the supply of houses, which so closely affects the health and lives of the people, especially of the children, as shown by the very high death-rate amongst those condemned to live under the worst housing conditions.

The housing difficulty is not peculiar to Hongkong, but here, as in other places, there appears to be some hesitancy about venturing below the surface of the subject. The question has been discussed in Britain in the same timid way for over thirty years with results that show the uselessness of it all. In regard to the housing difficulty, Hongkong is not only like London, it is like Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, and every big town in Britain, for the housing problem remains unsolved, notwithstanding railways, tramways and motor buses. In fact, in the agricultural districts of England the need of houses is as urgent as in the towns. Hence, it is useless to look to improved transport facilities, even if there were free fares, as a solution of the housing problem.

"A European of Moderate Means" brings us nearly right down to the root of the matter by his question "What is the problem?" The answer must be obvious to all. It is, "How can the people obtain a sufficient supply of the best houses possible at the lowest cost possible?" Now, as houses cannot be brought into existence by waving a magic wand, there arises the further question:—"How are they brought into existence?" Here, again, the answer must be obvious to everyone who observes. When one wants a new house, the first thing required is a place to put it—land for the site. The next thing required is land from which to produce materials, stone, clay, wood, iron, etc. Now there is no natural difficulty about land. There is plenty of land for sites and plenty of other land containing the necessary materials; but there is a natural difficulty in moving and altering the materials and combining them together in the form of a house. Always and everywhere this is a real difficulty in the way of providing houses. To get over this difficulty labour is required, but as there is no exceptional skill required in their construction to make houses more difficult to produce than other commodities costing equal labour, and as the very people who everywhere are most in need of houses can either build houses for themselves or render services required by others who can build houses, there can be no special difficulty about labour. There is a sufficient number of men, architects, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and others to build all the houses required. Thus, there is plenty of land for sites and material, and plenty of labour, so the real obstacle to the supply of houses is not the natural difficulty of moving, altering and combining the material.

I submit that the real obstacle to the supply of houses is the artificial arrangements set up by legislation. In the first place, the land—the only place where houses can be put and the only place from which housing material can be produced—is monopolized by a small proportion of the whole population, so that the masses are denied the right to provide houses for themselves, as they cannot get either materials with which to build, or sites to build on. Houses can be built—or, indeed, wealth of any kind produced—only by permission of the land-holder. The charge for such permission may be low at first when and where there is not great demand. Land may be cheap at the Moon or on the planet Mars, or in the Sahara or desert. But, whether as a result of selling price, the charge for permission to use land gets higher and higher with the growth of population, thus forming an ever-increasing obstacle to the supply of houses where and when houses are most required. To say:—"It is the old question of demand and supply does not help matters a little bit. It neither removes the obstacle nor helps to get over the difficulty."

In the next place, just as if the law-makers desired to keep the number of houses at the minimum and of the very poorest quality, all the houses that are built, in spite of the tribute paid to land monopoly, are subject to a further charge in the shape of taxes, which is levied according to the quality of the house. This acts as a fine on building. It is as if it were a crime to occupy a house at all, and the better the house the greater

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

WOMAN HACKED WITH CHOPPER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with committing a robbery with violence on August 21st at Arthur Street, Yau-mai.

Evidence was given to the effect that defendant entered the house, occupied by a woman only, at 3 a.m. and attempted to steal a gold-wrist watch. The woman woke up and, finding a stranger by the side of her bed, called for help, when defendant immediately attacked her with a chopper, cutting and wounding her in several places. Police whistles were blown, and Sergeant McTulloch, accompanied by two or three Chinese detectives visited the scene. They found the woman severely wounded, and there were traces of blood all over the room. Defendant had disappeared. The woman was taken to the Police Station and from thence to Dr. Smalley's dispensary, where she was attended. She was subsequently removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The next day the principal tenant of the house pointed out defendant to the Police and he was arrested.

Dr. McFarlane stated that he examined the chopper and found traces of blood on it.

Sergeant McTulloch said that when he went to the house he saw the woman lying in a pool of blood. He asked her where defendant had gone and she replied that he went into the next room. When he got there he found that defendant had escaped through the window. The next day defendant was arrested in Kowloon City.

The principal tenant stated that defendant used to occupy a room in the house. He knew defendant, and went with the detective to Kowloon City and pointed him out. When defendant was charged with the offence he stated that when a man owed a debt he had to pay the penalty for it, or something to that effect.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that defendant was admitted to the Hospital at about 8.15 a.m. on August 21st. She was suffering from several wounds on the scalp, three of which were large ones. There was a large wound in the left side of the face. There were some abrasions on the back of the right hand and three wounds on the back of the left. She had lost a good deal of blood and was in a state of partial collapse. She might have died from shock.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till to-day.

the crime, which, of course, must be punished by a heavier fine. But the holders of land, which they will neither use themselves nor let others use, are treated in comparison as if they were real benefactors of the community. Considering such legislation, the wonder is not that there is a housing problem but that the situation is not worse. If such obstacles were put in the way of getting sites and material, and such taxation imposed on the use of it, one could hardly get a snow hut in Greenland. Under present methods it, to a very great extent, pays the landholder better to keep the land idle and wait for a higher price than either to build on it himself or sell it to someone else to build on. Land monopoly is also the greatest obstacle to the extension of railways, town-planning, and other public improvements.

The remedy is surely obvious. Make it profitable for the landholder to build on his land, or otherwise use it, and unprofitable to keep it idle. This could easily be done by abolishing the taxation of houses and other improvements, and concentrating the whole burden on the value of land, whether used or not. Those who did not want to use it would sell. As the tax on land-values increased the price of unimproved land would fall, and the whole natural supply would become available for use. The value of land, which is entirely created by the community, would then go to meet the expenditure of the community. But the houses or other improvements produced or paid for by the landholder would be left to him absolutely free. The great obstacle to the production of houses being removed, the supply would naturally increase and the tax on houses being abolished, the cost of living in a house would be less by the amount of the tax. And the obstruction to the production of building materials being removed, the supply would increase and the price decline and the cost of the building itself decrease. There would be no need for Governments to supply houses, or to lend money to Building Societies, or to give preferential treatment to particular classes.

Let Governments remove the obstacles they have imposed, and the working classes can then provide houses for themselves as they now provide houses and everything else for others. This we pray for: Liberty to use the earth. If we want more, better, and cheaper houses we must remove the obstacles of monopoly of land and taxes on houses. If we are afraid to break egg-shells we must do without omelets.—Yours respectfully,

J. H. McGUIGAN.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1918.

[We think our correspondent has overlooked the fact that in this Colony the land belongs to the Crown, i.e., the community.—Ed., H.D.P.]

ON BOARD AN AMERICAN TROOPSHIP.

A HONGKONG CONTINGENT'S EXPERIENCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

After a sea voyage of 14,000 miles from Hongkong to New York, via the Panama Canal, and just when we were beginning to be absolutely tired of life aboard ship, our good vessel began to undertake the work for which she had travelled so far away from her ordinary route. We had been a week in New York and most of us were finding our finances running short and wishing to continue our odyssey, when on Friday morning we found a notice posted in the smoke-room to the effect that all leave from the ship would stop at noon that day. We hid us ashore for our last purchases and were all aboard early for tiffin to find the American boys whom we were to carry across the "Herring Pond" waiting on the wharf ready to embark.

Soon they began to come aboard, and they filled the steamer until it looked as if they must be stowed away in layers below, so many did we ship. They were Western troops—big, brawny, muscular, looking fellows from the prairie and the stockyard—and they presented a very fine appearance indeed in their full marching order. Tall and erect, their circular packs seemed to add to their height, and every man looked the picture of health. They were in the best of spirits, too, and the sound of laughter filled the ship. Once aboard, there was a short delay and we passengers were allowed ashore again for the evening with strict injunctions to be back in our places by midnight. Next morning when we wakened we were slowly sailing down stream, and a few hours later we joined the rest of the large convoy and were now off on the last and most exciting stage of our long journey.

Most of the troops had never been at sea before and quite a number had never seen a decent-sized steamer, and all felt very strange for the first day. However, everyone had something to do, if it were only to find his position for food and rest, and before the men had time to realize that they were really off their officers had everything in the most perfect order. When the men came aboard they were all dressed in the greenish coloured serge with which the American troops are fitted, and as every man had received a new rig-out before he embarked, they looked very epic and span.

On Saturday morning when they began to move about we thought that they must have shipped a different lot while we were ashore for the evening, as every man we saw was dressed in a suit of blue overalls and they looked like engineers from one of the big works at home. They wear these "dungarees" on all fatigue duties and when loafing around ship, with the result that their uniforms last twice as long as it would otherwise.

From Sunday morning onwards the day was full up for all of us on board. The troops were up at 6 a.m., and had the place all cleaned up and were washed ready for breakfast by 8 o'clock. The next event in the day was boat-drill, and this was gone through very thoroughly twice daily for several days until it was wonderful in what a short space of time everyone was at his post and the bugle had blown for dismissal. My boat was commanded by an officer in the medical department of the U.S. Army, who (after instruction and advice from "Henry the Navigator," better known in Hongkong as Mr. Howe, of the P.W.D.), proved a very capable "captain" and soon had us all well up in the nomenclature and in the different duties necessary to launching the boat successfully. The provisions were entrusted to any of the Hongkong men in the boat—probably we looked too hungry on the short rations that we were getting after leaving New York; but in the stroke of the boat you would have recognised a prominent half-back of the H.K.F.C. After boat-drill and before luncheon there were always lectures for the officers on the armies and insignia of the British and French, and, below, French lessons for the men. The Y.M.C.A. detachment on board worked hard and kept the men busy all the time. They brought a fair-sized library aboard with them, and it was very much used, while the facilities given for writing home were greatly appreciated.

The regiment had a very good silver band which gave a performance each afternoon, while in the evening after dinner there was always music in the dining-room by a string band. One afternoon there was a boxing show and other variety items, which caused great amusement and enthusiasm. There was a rope expert on board from one of the big American shows, and he was exceedingly clever, his work with the lasso being wonderful.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A WILY CHINESE WOMAN HOODWINKED BY OLD CONFIDENCE TRICK.

A story of an old confidence trick was related before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday when a Chinese was charged with stealing certain sums of money, and jewellery, from two Chinese women.

Inspector Macdonald, who prosecuted, said that the defendant had committed two offences on separate days, but suggested that the cases be tried together.

The first Chinese woman who was hoodwinked by the defendant deposed that on June 10th she was going on a tram-car to Happy Valley when she got into conversation with the defendant, who was in the same car. She happened to mention that she had \$120 with her at the time, and that she wore some jewellery valued at \$40. When the conversation became more intimate, the defendant showed her a parcel he carried and said that it contained \$40,000 in bank-notes. He, however, had no subsidiary coinage, and therefore suggested to her to give him her money and jewellery, and he would give her his \$40,000 in bank-notes as security. Whilst the conversation was proceeding, he blew fumes of smoke in her face that made her dizzy, and while she was in this condition the defendant effected the exchange and disappeared. Before going away the defendant told her not to open the parcel of bank-notes or she would be arrested. Believing his statement she did not open the parcel till she went home.

It was only then she found out she was robbed, for the parcel contained waste paper. She reported the matter to the Police, and when later she was called upon to identify the defendant, she did so without any difficulty, from among ten men.

The other Chinese woman who was gullied said that on May 21st she was returning from a birthday party when she was accosted by the defendant and another lad on the road behind the Polo Ground. The defendant said that the lad had swept up a number of bank-notes, worth over \$1,000, in a godown, but he had some difficulty in changing them. He therefore begged her to go to his father's bank in Wanchai and change the notes, as he could not go himself. After some persuasion she promised to do as he wished, but when she was about to start, he said he could not allow her to take away his bank-notes without giving him some security, and suggested that she should safe-keep them. She refused, but he stupefied her (by blowing fumes into her face), and then she gave him the bank-notes, and took his parcel of bank-notes. It was only when she was near No. 2 Police Station, on her way to the defendant's father's bank, that she found out that the bank-notes were some carefully folded Chinese newspapers.

Both the women had implicitly believed that the parcels contained bank-notes.

The second woman identified the defendant from among a number of Chinese. She said she wanted her bag back, but the Magistrate said they had no doubt been melted down long ago.

The defendant completely denied the allegations against him.

The Magistrate sentenced him to a year's hard labour on the two charges.

Altogether, until we reached the dangerous life on board was quite bearable; but when the order came out to wear life-belts all day and to sleep in our clothes at night we began to wish that the voyage were at an end. We began to feel nearer home when the American cruiser that had accompanied us for 10 days steamed round the convoy and took the salute from the different units before turning her back on us, and next morning we were surrounded by British torpedo-craft. We now knew that the convoy was to be divided into two parts and that we were in the Liverpool contingent, though many of us would have liked to be in the Glasgow lot.

Eight weeks and a half the journey took from Hongkong, but the longest section was the last stage across the Atlantic, for we were only going at about half-speed in order to keep along with the other vessels of the convoy, and the speed of the whole was, of course, determined by the slowest ship. We had some old friends in some of the ships in the convoy, and one ship, in particular, Hongkong people would have recognised as one of those formerly belonging to another nation and lately fitted out in the Colony.

The last two nights aboard were the most exciting. Orders were issued that everyone was to sleep in his clothes and to wear his life-belt all the time. Conditions were organized below decks and those who could not sleep on deck were kept amused until very early in the morning. However, there were very few hours of darkness in this northern latitude, and the time soon passed. On the last morning we sighted the coast of Ireland and then the Mull of Kintyre, where we left those ships of the convoy that were bound for Glasgow. Our next landmark was the Mull of Galloway, which we passed very close about breakfast-time, and we now knew that, barring an accident at the last minute, we should spend the night ashore in "Merrie England." The American troops were even more eager to get ashore than those of us who had spent two months on the ship, and they had all their packs ready at an early hour. We did not get up the Mersey until evening, nor ashore till next day, but the reception our boat-loads received from every ferry and steamer that passed put everyone in a good humour. From the windows of every house on the New Brighton and Birkenhead side people were waving us a welcome, and next morning they lined the streets of the city to see the troops leave for their concentration camp.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

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INTIMATIONS

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THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on at Nos. 5 and 6, Beaconsfield Arcade of dealing in Sporting Arms and Ammunition under the style or firm name of WILLIAM SCHMIDT & COMPANY will in future be carried on by the undersigned under the style or firm name of "THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE."

HENRIETTA BRANCH,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1918. (1870)

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ONE unused Underwood 18" Carriage TYPEWRITER of the latest model with tin and rubber cover. Guaranteed in perfect condition. For Sale at Cost. Price of \$185. Usual price \$235. Corona \$300.

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Chinaman desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the proposed Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting. And in the event of the approval thereof, with or without modification.
- (2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in said Company, at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MAXWELL, the Company's Solicitors, at Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1918.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

THE ALLIES' UNCHECKED
ADVANCE.

The Allies are continuing to make progress along practically the whole of the Western Front. There is still a very considerable area of ground to be recovered before we are back again in all the positions we occupied during the early part of this year, but already more than half of the territory overrun by the Germans in their great "peace offensive" has been regained. In the vitally important sector known as the Hindenburg "switch-line" we have made a gap some six miles wide and are nearer to Cambrai than we have ever been before, except for one brief interval when Sir Douglas Haig sent his advance guards almost to the suburbs of the City, and, as subsequently transpired, came within an ace of scoring a brilliant victory. Territory, however, is not everything. When the Germans sacrificed hundreds of thousands of men in their desperate attempt to reach Paris and the Channel Ports it is conceivable that the Allies might have stemmed the tide of their advance earlier than they did if they had been content to throw in their reserves regardless of cost. The Germans reached the Marne before Marshal Foch, following the example of his eminent predecessor in 1914, called a halt. On two occasions the passage of the Marne has foiled German ambition, and now, in spite of the rumours that some "great" mysterious army under General Mackensen is preparing to make another lunge, there is little prospect that the enemy will ever again penetrate so far. Marshal Foch, having patiently bided his time, has snatched the initiative from the enemy and is never likely again to lose it with the Germans spent and exhausted by the tremendous struggles of the past

half-year and the Allies' reserve power growing steadily month by month. Rapid as our advance has been during the past few weeks it has not been so rapid as the German onrush in the Spring, but that counts for little. As we go we are consolidating our positions, and there are signs that the enemy, now their retreat has become general, will be forced back far behind those lines from which they launched their thunderbolt. Our threatening movement towards Cambrai alone will have vital consequences if pressed much further, and there is no sign of slackening so far. Should Cambrai fall, Douai will have to be evacuated, and the loss of Douai will make very precarious the German hold upon Lille. Moreover, it is stated that the fate of Cambrai is bound up with that of St. Quentin, and with the Allies in possession of St. Quentin the retention by the enemy of the St. Gobain heights, between La Fere and the Ailette, upon which the whole German line in the West depends, will be impossible. In view of these considerations the Crown Prince's reported statement to an interviewer that the Germans are simply, as it were, demonstrating the "elasticity" of their defence and have "no desire to annihilate the Allies," must rank as, perhaps, the most ludicrous of the many inanities attributed to this brainless firebrand. According to one of the French Generals, "we are in the last lap and are now close to the winning-post," and although this may appear an unduly optimistic summing-up of the situation in view of the heavy fighting that undoubtedly lies ahead, the removal of the German main Headquarters and the reported strengthening of the defences of the frontiers encourage the belief that a very considerable retirement of the German forces is contemplated. Any compromise such as The Times suggests that the enemy are willing to offer must be altogether out of the question. Whether it be this year or next, it is certain that the Germans will be forced to evacuate France and Belgium without any compensation in the East, and, when estimating the time that must elapse before this desirable consummation is reached, it would be well to remember that a huge American army is being concentrated to the south-east of Verdun. There has been comparatively little fighting in this sector, and when the German reserves have been still further reduced it is possible that the full weight of this new material will be thrown suddenly against the enemy to his complete undoing.

Today and to-morrow being Jewish New Year holidays, the Jewish business offices will be closed.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. Featherstone, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Moss, the Hon. Mr. C. McEwen, and Mr. R. E. Bellis returned to the Colony yesterday.

The members of the Tientsin Volunteer Fire Brigade have resigned in a body owing to their application to the B.M. Councils for an inquiry into certain alleged grievances having been refused.

A Chinese, aged 18 years, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to one of his legs as the result of being knocked down by motor-car No. 141 in Queen's Road Central, near the City Hall.

A fatal motor-car accident occurred a few days ago in Shanghai Street, Yau-mat. A Chinese youth was crossing the road when a motor-car knocked him down. He was removed to the Tung Wah Hospital, where he died three days after admission.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, three chair coolies were summoned by Staff Inspector McEwen, H.K.P. (R.), for refusing to carry a passenger. Inspector McEwen stated that as it was raining heavily he asked his interpreter to fetch a chair, but all three defendants refused to come. Mr. Wood fined them \$5 each. Thirty other chair coolies were charged with rushing at passengers at the foot of Wyndham Street. Major Hammond related to the Magistrate his experiences. He said that just as his wife and he had engaged chairs he heard somebody else call out for a chair. There was a general scramble and the coolies running past nearly overturned the chair in which he was seated. Mr. Wood inflicted fines ranging from \$3 to \$5 for each chair.

The Postmaster-General announces that instructions have been received from London that the transmission of tea to the United Kingdom by parcel post is prohibited.

The opinion has been expressed locally that the Capt. Cromie, Naval Attaché at Petrograd, mentioned by Reuter as having been murdered by Bolsheviks at the British Embassy in Petrograd, was Commander Francis Newton Allen Cromie, who was so well known in Hongkong as the officer commanding H.M.S. *Savario* on this station during 1913 and 1914. Both Capt. Cromie and his wife took a great interest in amateur theatricals in the Colony during their stay here, and Mrs. Cromie was also known as a very good tennis player. Capt. Cromie's war career was most distinguished. In September, 1915, when in command of *H 19*, he forced a passage in the Baltic. A month later his activities caused a week's suspension of German traffic. In November, 1915, he sank the German cruiser *Undine*, which gained him the St. George's Cross, the D.S.O., and his promotion to Commander. His intimate connection with Russia seems to support the belief that he was appointed Naval Attaché at Petrograd in 1917.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS.

It is reported that Tuan Chi-jui left Peking for Tientsin on the 2nd inst. Tin Wan-lieh is acting as Premier. The Peking Government has suddenly ordered Li Shun to raise a million dollars and to send that sum at once to Peking. Chang King-yew has reported that he has sent one division of his troops to watch Ng Pui-fu, on the Hunan front.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]
CANTON, September 5th.

AMOI CRISIS.

A message from Amoy states that the situation there has become very grave. The Canton forces are approaching.

The Tsuchun and some other Fukien leaders have recently arrived in Amoy to control military affairs. The foreigners, however, afraid that Amoy will be included in the war zone, have advised Li to move back to Foochow.

Many have already left Amoy. Those remaining are seeking foreign protection. It is said that the Fukien troops are fighting with each other near Amoy.

KING-CHOW TO BE ATTACKED.

It is reported that the authorities have ordered the leaders, who were sent to attack King-chow, to commence the attack before the 15th inst.

Other messages state that Lung's troops in King-chow have agreed to surrender conditionally to the Canton forces.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Commander Li Luh-kwan, the Chief Adviser of the Military Government, was fired at by a number of rioters on the bank when he was returning to his headquarters in a motor-car after visiting the Chamber of the Government.

Over 10 persons have been arrested. Li was unhurt.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE CITY.

CHINESE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A mild sensation was caused in the vicinity of the General Post Office shortly before nine o'clock last night when a Chinese stabbed another Chinese with a knife, inflicting a wound that is believed to be serious.

There was no preliminary quarrel. The assailant seemed to have shadowed the other man till he secured an opportunity of injuring him, and it was not until the injured man cried out in pain that it was noticed that anything was wrong. The assailant chose the place of attack carefully, for it was under cover of the Post Office verandah that he struck the blow.

An alarm was raised and two Indian constables and a Police Reserve constable effected the arrest of the Chinese without much trouble. The injured man was taken to the Police Station by a couple of R.A.M.C. men and a European Detective Sergeant who happened to be on the scene, and was, later, removed to the hospital, where he was attended.

The motive of the attack is not yet known.

A CHINESE ROMANCE

CHINESE CHARGED WITH HARBOURING A GIRL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mak Lam was charged with harbouring a 13 year old Chinese girl.

Mr. A. E. Wood, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted.

After formal evidence of arrest had been given, the Central Police Station interpreter deposed that, on Thursday, the defendant, having been cautioned, had made a statement to the effect that the girl came to his house of her own free will.

Thom Fan, a street hawk, living in Ezra Lane, deposed that the defendant and the girl lived in the upper floor of one of the flats in which he hired a room. This statement was corroborated by the principal tenant of the house, who added the further detail that the defendant and the girl stayed in the house as man and wife from the end of April till September 2nd. The defendant paid the rent (\$5.30).

Sergeant Wills said that, acting on a report made on September 2nd by the lawful guardians of the girl, he went to No. 4, Ezra Lane and found the girl in the house. Witness took her to the Police Station.

Thom Kam, the girl in the case, said that she was not yet married. She was adopted by a Chinese and his wife, in whose house her chief work was to take care of her younger brother. On March 22nd when her guardians had taken her younger brother, who was sick, to a doctor in Wanchoi, she left the house at the instance of a woman named Ah Luk. She changed her residence to No. 4, Ezra Lane without her guardians' consent, and lived with the defendant until the latter was arrested. She knew that the other people in the block considered them man and wife. When she was living with her guardians her adopted father had invited the defendant to the house. Her guardians knew the defendant well, and it was she who had asked the defendant to reside her into his house. She had not intended to stay away from her guardians' house altogether, but to go back some time later.

The adopted father of the girl said that she was one month old when he bought her from a woman. He had brought her up as his own daughter, and did not give his consent to her going to live with the defendant. His consent was not asked for when she changed her abode. When the girl disappeared he met and asked the defendant to help find her. Witness asked defendant to report her disappearance at the Police Station and he said he had done so. Witness offered defendant "tea money" if he found the girl, and the defendant had replied that he had already spent \$10 in looking for her. The defendant advised witness to offer a reward of \$50 to \$60 to the person who found the girl. Her further discussion the matter with the defendant, and, getting nothing satisfactory from the latter, he let the matter drop. He had subsequently met the defendant more than once and the latter had remarked that it was very difficult to find the girl. Later he heard of the whereabouts of the girl, and gave the informer \$40 as "tea money." He then informed the Police. Witness said he had known defendant for several years. They had been friends, indeed, he had considered defendant his best friend in Hongkong.

Defendant at this stage denied that witness had ever asked him to look for the girl and also denied suggesting that a reward should be offered for her discovery. Witness admitted that he had suggested a reward, but said that defendant had recommended an increase in the amount proposed.

The hearing was adjourned for this morning.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

THE QUEEN'S APPRECIATION OF HONGKONG'S GIFT.

The following letter, acknowledging the gift of the women of Hongkong to H.M. the Queen on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Wedding, has been received by Lady May:—

Buckingham Palace, 17th July, 1918.
DEAR LADY MAY,—With reference to your telegram of the 23rd June, the Queen desires me to say that she has received from the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation a cheque for £1,025, being the gift of three hundred and fifty-one women of Hongkong to Her Majesty on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Wedding.
The Queen is deeply touched by the kind thought which has prompted this present, and Her Majesty will be glad if, in conveying to the donors her warm thanks for their generosity, you will assure them how highly she appreciates this token of their loyalty and devotion.
The Queen will be pleased to appropriate this money to some deserving charities in which she takes a special interest.
I am, yours sincerely,
EDWARD WALLINGTON.

THE WAR.

BRITISH REGAIN PLOEGSTEERT.

FLANDERS FRONT INCREASINGLY ACTIVE.

FRENCH ENLARGE THEIR GAINS.

REVERSES IN FRANCE WEAKENING GERMANY.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH REGAIN OLD LINE.

LONDON, September 5th, 1.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was sharp fighting yesterday north of the Lys.

We captured Hill 63, south-west of Messines, taking over 100 prisoners.

We captured Ploegsteert village in the afternoon, taking another 100 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

North of Hill 63 we were continuously engaged in the Wytschaete sector, where the enemy's repeated attacks were unsuccessful.

We hold on the Lys front the general line Voormezele—Wulverghem—Ploegsteert—Nieppe—Givenchy.

South of Neuve Chapelle, as far as Givenchy, we regained the old line we held prior to April 9th, and east of Givenchy we occupied portions of the old German positions.

The enemy strongly attacked our new positions at Inchy-en-Artois last evening, but were repulsed, after sharp fighting.

We improved our positions south of Moenvures and east of Hermaes, and we captured Neuville and Bourjonval.

The enemy's counter-attack last evening east of Menancourt was repulsed.

Fighting occurred in the neighbourhood of Peronne, and our line was slightly improved.

The British forces during the past four days have captured over 18,000 prisoners and over 100 guns.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FLANDERS SUCCESSES.

LONDON, September 5th, 5.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Since Sunday General Horne's Army has captured 6,286 prisoners, 23 heavy howitzers, two high-velocity guns, 34 field-guns, and 475 machine-guns.

Since Saturday, General Byng's Army has taken 3,781 prisoners and a considerable number of uncounted guns.

Since Saturday, General Rawlinson's Army has taken 4,457 prisoners and a considerable number of uncounted guns.

The Flanders front is becoming increasingly active, and the series of tactical successes daily recorded between Ypres and Lens are assuming a real strategic significance.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 5th, 5.50 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The enemy pressed back our troops in the forefield to the line between Ypres and La Bassée.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH TROOPS CARRY VILLAGES.

LONDON, September 5th, 12.05 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—English and Welsh troops forced the passage of the Tortille River and the Canal-du-Nord on a wide front north of Moislains.

During the early part of the day the enemy's positions, we advanced with great vigour, and endeavoured to arrest our advance at this line with artillery and machine-gun fire.

Despite the natural strength of the enemy's positions we advanced with great dash and courage and carried the villages Menancourt and Etricourt.

Overcoming obstacles on the canal and river, we substantially progressed on the rising ground to the east.

Further north the English and New Zealand troops took Rayancourt, and reached the northern outskirts of Havrin, court Wood, east of the Canal.

Other English divisions gained the west bank of the Canal opposite Demicourt and Boursies, beating off counter-attacks.

ENGLISH TROOPS ENTER MOENVURES.

English troops entered Moenvures from the north, and fighting is still going on among the old Hindenburg Line defences.

We captured further prisoners and material, including two of the three German tanks used in the unsuccessful counter-attack on August 21st.

We made progress at different points on the Lys front.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our aeroplanes and balloons co-operated effectively in the advance.

On the 3rd inst., we dropped 21 tons of bombs during the day-time, and 21 tons of bombs at night-time.

We destroyed 19 hostile machines and drove down seven machines out of control. Ten British machines are missing.

BRITISH CAPTURE PLOEGSTREET.

LONDON, September 5th, 12.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Ploegstreet, and the capture also of Hill 63, south-west of Messines.

During four days we have captured 10,000 prisoners and over 100 guns.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 5th, 12.05 a.m.

A German wireless evening official report states:—The enemy felt his way forward to our new lines between the Scarpe and the Somme.

THE ADVANCE TOWARDS CAMBRAI.

LONDON, September 5th, 11.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Wednesday afternoon, states:—The British advance towards Cambrai has been lulled into a series of patrol fights.

The main line of our advance continues widely astride the Bapaume—Cambrai road.

The Canadians are on the Canal-du-Nord along practically their whole front, while the British forces south of the Cambrai road also reached the Canal at many places.

South of Moenvures the situation is very liquid.

There was considerable fighting in this region, chiefly between small bodies of infantry in rearguard actions.

Prisoners have been taken from fresh divisions, at least two of which were brought direct from the shortened Flanders front.

There was considerable artillery firing from the direction of Cambrai, but the resistance was principally from machine-guns.

We captured many more dismounted cavalry. These state that their division is now practically wiped out.

Among the latest prisoners are men from a foot artillery regiment, also wiring groups.

We captured a 10.5 inch gun at Pronville.

The Naval troops took three field batteries complete in Queant. The warmest praise is being bestowed upon the tanks for the great part they played in the battle, and also in routing out the machine-gun nests and in rounding up the prisoners.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, September 5th.

Bois-des-Vaux is cleared of the enemy. We are firmly established at Menancourt and Etricourt.

Between Moenvures and Inchy-en-Artois the line runs along the east bank. The French and Americans crossed the Vesle north-west of Frismes, where they obtained a footing at Montagne-di-Perles. They are also across north of Bazoches.

Numerous fires indicate a German withdrawal from the Vesle.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH CARRY THREE VILLAGES.

PARIS, September 5th.

A communiqué states:—At night-time we maintained contact with the enemy rearguards and advanced east of the Canal-du-Nord and in the direction of the Aisne.

East of Nesle we crossed the Somme Canal in the region of Boyennes and Offoy.

Farther south we passed Monbleux, Esmerly, Hellon, and Flavy-le-Meldeux, and carried our lines north of Guisard to the outskirts of Berlaucourt.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we carried Clamency, Braye, and Missy-sur-Aisne.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 5th, 3.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We withdrew on the Vesle front eastwards of Soissons without being disturbed.

We continued our withdrawal in the region of Roye and freed ourselves, without a fight. The enemy is following us slowly.

EARLIER CABLES.

FURTHER FRENCH ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 5th.

A communiqué states:—After breaking the stubborn resistance of the enemy our troops today compelled him to retreat north of the Oise and on the Vesle front.

Between the Canal-du-Nord and the Oise our advanced elements, following on the heels of the enemy rearguards, advanced beyond Libermont and reached the outskirts of Esmerly, Hellon and occupied Hospital Wood, further east, and crossed the Ailette and reached Marizelle, north-east of Manicamp.

BATTLE CONTINUES NORTH OF SOISSONS.

The enemy left numerous prisoners, guns and a vast quantity of material.

The battle continues on the plateau north of Soissons.

Threatened on the right flank the enemy returned to north of the Vesle.

We captured Buyclelong and Moncel, north of the Aisne.

Further to the right we crossed the Vesle on a front of 30 kilometres and passed Chassemy, Brenelle, Vauberlin, Vauxcres, and Blancy, and gained a footing on the crest north of Baslieux.

SIGNS OF GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM VESLE.

LONDON, September 4th, 11.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—The Germans are falling back between the Somme and the Oise before the armies of General Debeney and General Humbert.

This morning our advanced cavalry were little more than a mile from Guisard.

General Mangin's troops were also advancing, and they worked up to the edge of the ravine adjacent to the important Laflaux Plateau.

There are numerous signs that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from the Vesle sector, probably to the old fortified line crossing the Aisne from Juvinicourt to Rheims.

The fires behind the German front on the Vesle are reported in increasing number.

FRENCH CAPTURE GUISCARD.

LONDON, September 5th, 5.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states that the French have captured Guisard.

AMERICAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, September 5th, 3.35 a.m.

An American official report, issued yesterday, states:—Yielding to the continued pressure of the Allied forces the enemy is in retreat north of the Vesle. We are in close pursuit, and have taken Bazoches, Perles, Fismette, and Baslieux, capturing prisoners and machine-guns, and we reached the line Vauxcres—Blancy—Regnard—Hameau.

Yesterday our aviators successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommary, Baronecourt and Confans.

TOWNS IN FLAMES.

PARIS, September 5th.

Chauny, Jussy and La Fère are in flames.

The French forces are still close to the heels of the fleeing enemy.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECORDS OF SUBMARINE ATROCITIES.

NEMESIS OVERTAKES BRITISH COMMANDERS.

LONDON, September 5th.

The Admiralty announces:—Although it is not intended to adopt the practice of giving proof of the official utterances of His Majesty's Ministers, it is thought desirable to give the names of the Commanding Officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of, in order to substantiate to the world the statement by the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons on August 7th and denied in the German papers, that "at least 100 of these ocean pests have been destroyed."

The statement includes officers commanding Austrian submarines, of which a number have been destroyed, and does not exhaust the list of German submarines put out of action.

The records show that 116 of the 150 Commanders are dead, 27 are prisoners, and six are informed, while one succeeded in returning to Germany after his submarine had been sunk. "The dead include the Commanders who torpedoed the cross-channel steamer *Saxonia*, *Arabic*, *Lusitania*, and *Belgian Prince*."

It is recalled that the officer who sank the *Belgian Prince* barbarously drowned 10 of the crew whom he ordered to line up on the submarine's deck. It is now disclosed that this submarine was sunk with all hands a fortnight after the outrage.

It is further revealed that the submarine which sank the *Lusitania* was lost on the Danish coast eighteen months later, but the Commander survived to bring disaster to another submarine which was lost with all hands in September, 1917.

The Admiralty carefully files the names of officers guilty of particularly wanton and despicable outrages, and special endeavours are made to swiftly terminate their active careers. Five names so noted include the Commander who, among other sinkings specified, torpedoed the *Terapia*, the Commander "who excels in sinking hospital ships," also the Commander who sank the *Falaba* and *Aquila* under circumstances of the utmost brutality.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Air Ministry reports:—Yesterday afternoon we successfully attacked an aerodrome at Morhange, directly hitting several hangars and blowing up two machines on the ground. All our machines returned.

At night we again heavily bombed the aerodrome at Morhange, hitting more hangars and starting fires.

We also attacked the aerodrome at Boulay and the blast furnaces at Esch, directly hitting the furnaces and starting fires at Boulay. All our machines returned.

This morning we attacked the aerodrome at Morhange, hitting at least seven hangars. All the bombs burst well.

We also attacked aerodromes at Buhl. Good results were obtained. All our machines returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRUSSIAN DYNASTY BEFORE SUFFRAGE.

AMSTERDAM, September 5th.

In the Prussian Upper House, the Chancellor (Count Hertling) in the discussion on the Suffrage Bill, appealed for an understanding, because he was honestly convinced that the protection and preservation of the crown and dynasty were at stake in connection with the Bill. The Government did not see any possibility of its approving the Bill as sent up from the Lower House, and the latter's scruples about the introduction of a general and equal suffrage, which were recognised, must be subordinated to the protection of the dynasty and crown.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, September 5th.

The Admiralty announces that the tonnage of merchantmen completed in the United Kingdom during the month of August was 123,873, compared with 141,945 during the month of July. The total for the twelve months to August 31st was 1,512,840.

Lord Pirie comments on the reduction as being partly attributable to influenza, while the plans to increase the skilled labour in the yards were frustrated by the events on the Western Front, but he was pleased to say that there was an early probability of a reduction in the present naval programme, which will result in the transference of men to merchant work. He is of the opinion that the output will improve materially towards the end of the year.

GERMANY IMITATING BRITISH POLICY.

FRANK ADMISSIONS IN OFFICIAL ORGAN.

LONDON, September 5th.

The *Volkszeitung* frankly admits that the German home front has been weakened by the reverses in France, and blames the Wolff Bureau for leading the people to believe that the enemy could never recover from the blows in March and April, the people being thus buoyed up by false hopes. Moreover, it complains that they were similarly misinformed as regards the effects of submarine warfare, and the peace with Russia and Roumania. It quotes a semi-official German telegram dated April 16th, announcing enormous captures of clothes in Russia, Italy, and in Northern France, and representing the booty in rubber and copper as sufficient for the German army for a year. "Can it be wondered at that there should be disappointment and mistrust when we are asked to part with our clothes and door-handles to cover our urgent needs? Our patience gets worn out by such camouflage of the facts."

After admitting that the Allied air attacks do produce effects which the enemy intend, the writer proceeds to admit that, despite submarine warfare, "we are not within measurable distance of so cutting off our enemies' supplies as to render their means of subsistence as scarce as ours."

The appearance of these sentiments in what is practically a German official newspaper possibly means that the High Command intends to imitate as far as possible the British policy, after the reverses in March and April, of taking the people more into its confidence and plainly stating the actual facts, arguing that this method, which has benefited Great Britain, will probably benefit Germany.

TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

TELEGRAM FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, September 5th.

A telegram from Sir Douglas Haig was read at the Trades' Union Congress at Derby as follows:—"I offer the warmest thanks of all ranks of the Army for your message of generous appreciation. We are proud that the representatives of 4,500,000 workers at home should add to the debt we already owe them for their splendid support by sending a message of comradeship and goodwill." (Cheers.)

REFUND OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

LONDON, September 5th.

An Army Order notifies that locomotive expenses, excluding baggage charges, will be refunded on application within twelve months to individuals who after the outbreak of war proceeded from South Africa, including Rhodesia, and embarked not later than February 15th, 1918, or from other places abroad not later than September 30th, 1918, provided they applied for commissions or enlistment within two months of their arrival in the United Kingdom. The refund not to exceed the cost of the journey to the United Kingdom at port of disembarkation by the most economical route in the grade of accommodation appropriate to the rank in which they joined the British Army, and is only granted where the outlay was borne personally. An extended period for lodging applications is provided for in cases of war prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN. COMMAND OF AMERICAN FORCES.

WASHINGTON, September 4th.

General March has announced the arrival of General Graves at Vladivostok to take command of the American forces.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION OF MAN-POWER.

Over 1,600,000 American troops have been sent abroad since August 31st.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

SIMONOV PUSHES ON.

TOKIO, September 1st.

War Office official: The enemy's armoured motor-cars, cavalry and strong detachments of scouts were observed between Manchuli and Dauria, toward which place General Simonov is advancing. As they were attempting the complete destruction of the railway and telegraphs, General Fujii dispatched small detachments to guard important points on the railway from the menace to our communications, and also engaged in reconnaissance.

It is stated semi-officially that on the 29th a portion of General Simonov's forces occupied Hadabak while another detachment occupied Chindakaya. His main force concentrating in the vicinity of Borzia has taken 100 prisoners, two machine-guns, numerous munitions, and motor-cars. The Czechs who have been concentrating in North Manchuria, observing General Simonov's advance, decided to enter Zabaikalsk, and are expected soon to commence movement. A portion of their forces has already entered Manchuli.

In the direction of Ussuri the rearguards of the retreating enemy are stationed at Bikin. The enemy is strengthening his positions south of Habarovsk. Reuter.

THE ENEMY'S SURPRISE.

VLADIVOSTOK, September 1st. Japanese cavalry have occupied Iman, on the Ussuri front. Our prisoners report that there was consternation in the ranks of the enemy upon the discovery of the presence of the Allied troops, which was not suspected until they came into actual contact with them.

On the Manchuria front General Simonov's Cossacks have reached the fortifications of Borzia. A detachment of Japanese cavalry covering their right wing took Chingyang after a sharp fight and captured 100 prisoners and a baggage train. The enemy is retreating toward Onono.

The Japanese are issuing gold yen notes in an effort to improve the desperate currency situation.

Mr. Teusler and Mr. Tricker are preparing a Red Cross base hospital at Bonhaidon. The Commanders of the French forces has accepted the tender of Red Cross services for his troops. Reuter.

BED CROSS NEEDS IN SIBERIA.

American Red Cross Headquarters at Shanghai have received the following telegram from Dr. Teusler, head of the American Red Cross Commission to Siberia, who is now in Harbin:—

"Active fighting imminent. We require immediately fifteen more high-grade doctors and thirty American, British, French or Allied nurses to serve during term of acute need or permanently as desired. May be volunteers or salaried basis if necessary. Official Red Cross Service."

A SULTAN WHO DID NOT COUNT.

The Sultan of Turkey, whom the influence carried off, recently, succeeded his deposed elder brother, "Abdul the Damned," late in life, having spent most of that life within the prison of his marble palace by Abdul's command. During his long captivity he lost all capacity to rule, and became the mouthpiece of his autocratic Minister, Enver Pasha. He was an amiable and ineffectual nonentity, and utterly failed to realise his sonorous titles of Sultan of Sultans, King of Kings, Bestower of Crowns upon the Princes of the World, Shadow of God upon Earth, and so on.

GREEN OLD AGE

Assured by the Occasional Use of
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

To reach a green old age and enjoy good health can only be obtained by the care of the system. It is from the little irregularities of the system that the common ailments arise, and nature gives many indications of the approach of these complaints which, if treated at once, may be warded off. Growing old ought not to mean growing weak and feeble. It does not mean weakness or feebleness for those who use a good appetite and sound digestion. It is of the utmost importance that old people should retain the power to digest and assimilate food, which is the sole source of physical strength. When age brings feebleness, it is generally because of the failure to assimilate the nutrition contained in food. To those in declining years who find that Nature responds less readily to the demands made upon her, and who need a mild yet searching remedy to keep their system in proper working order, there is nothing like **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.**

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For Sale by Watkins, Ltd. Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally. 100 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of order. The Watkins, Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

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GROW BEAUTIFUL HAIR FREE!

A SUGGESTION ALL MAY ADOPT.
Distribution of 1,000,000 Four-Fold "Harlene" Outfits FREE.

Here is a great opportunity and a valuable gift for every reader of this paper. If you desire to look young and well-groomed look to your hair. That is why the proprietors of the world-famous hair-growing specific "Harlene" are offering 1,000,000 Outfits Free.

Here is a suggestion for you to adopt. Send for your Harlene Hair-Drill Four-Fold Gift and grow healthy, luxuriant, and abundant hair.

Why not decide to-day to banish hair poverty for ever? Why wear attenuated, thin, impoverished, lifeless locks of hair, when all the rich sparkle and abundance of hair in its natural healthy condition is yours for the asking?

ACCEPT THIS WONDERFUL GIFT.

There is no restriction to this Gift Distribution. It is sufficient that you are troubled with any form of hair ailment, or that you desire to improve the appearance of your hair.

- The Gift Parcel comprises:
1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. It is Tonic, Food, and Dressing in one. Contains no Animal Fat.
 2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremer" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
 3. A bottle of "Usan" Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is inclined to be dry.
 4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.



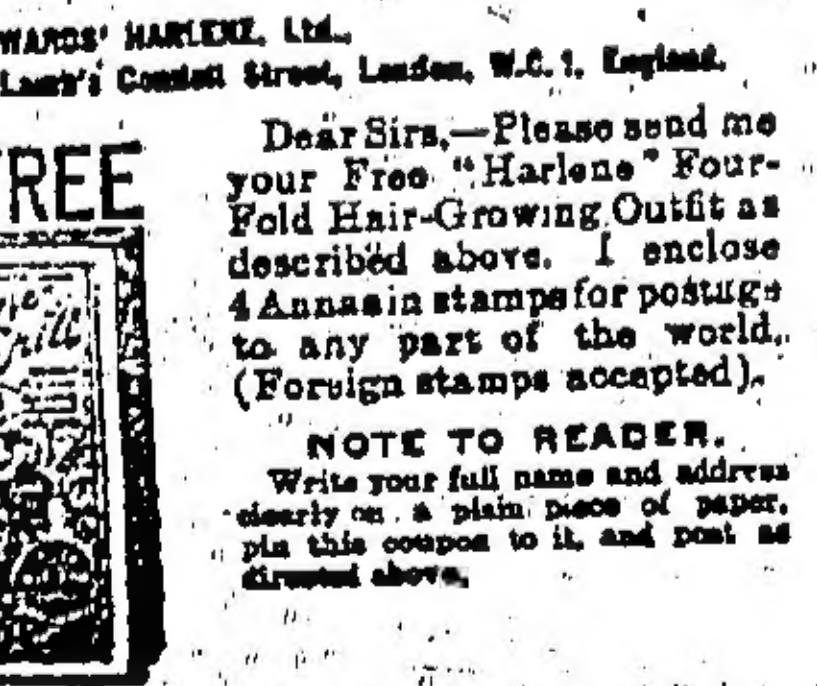
be sent direct on receipt of price from Edwards' Harlene, Ltd., 20-22 Lamb's Conduit St., W.C.1, England. Remittance should be made by Post Office Money Order, and include sufficient to cover postage.

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON.

Don't cut this out to suffer from:

1. Scaly Irritation
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3. Itching
4. Dandruff
5. Over-grassiness
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7. Baldness
8. Greasy hair

Write your full name and address clearly in a plain hand of paper, and send this coupon to it and post as directed above.



ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

SEVERAL CHANGES IN ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held yesterday in the board room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. The Hon. Mr. D. Landall, president, and among others present were:—Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Mr. Justice Gompertz, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Messrs. F. H. Thomas, A. Ritchie, J. Macdonald, L. N. Lee, E. J. Grist, F. C. Hall, R. C. Sandford, A. Shelton Hooper, S. G. Newall, Dr. H. Sanders and Mr. J. de B. Lancaster, the Hon. Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to amend the Articles of Association of the Club as follows:—

- (1). By striking out the words "Naval Member or Visitor" in the 3rd line of Paragraph 3 of Article I under the heading "Member" and substituting therefor "Subscriber. Subordinate Naval Officer or Visitor."
- (2). By adding after the word "Club" in the 6th line of the form of application for admission to the Club set out in Article 9 the words "and if at any time called upon by the Committee so to do to take up and pay for one Debuture of the Club."
- (3). By adding after the word "Club" at the end of the amendment to Article 30 the words "or by the Committee."
- (4). By inserting the words after "month" in the seventh line of Article No. 37 "or such other sum as the Committee may from time to time determine."
- (5). By striking out the words "A Treasurer" and "all" in the second line of Article No. 47 and substituting therefor the word "all" the word "both" and adding to the end of that Article the words "and shall be elected by a show of hands at the Annual General Meeting."
- (6). By striking out the words of figures "31st" in the fourth line of Article No. 61 and substituting the words of figures "both" and by striking out the word "member" in the fifth line of the same and substituting the word "September."
- (7). By striking out the word "March" in the second line of Article No. 67 and substituting therefor the word "December."
- (8). By striking out Article No. 81 and substituting therefor: "Account of Members, Subscribers and Visitors shall be made up and sent in at the beginning of each month and should any accounts be unpaid at noon on the fifteenth day of the following month the name of the Member, Subscriber or Visitor owing the same shall be posted in the Club House at Happy Valley and any other of the Club premises that the Committee may from time to time direct, and if at the expiration of one month thereafter his account shall be unpaid he shall cease to be a Member, Subscriber or Visitor, but the Committee may in their discretion for good cause shown reinstate such Member, Subscriber or Visitor."

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

In introducing the above amendments to the Articles of Association, the Chairman said:—The primary object for which this meeting has been called is to amend the Articles of Association so as to make the financial year end on the 31st September instead of on the 31st December. The reasons for this alteration I will deal with when I come to deal with the item No. 6 upon the notice calling this meeting, that is, the item which relates to this alteration. The opportunity given by this meeting has also been taken of amending various other of the Articles of Association in order to bring them more up to date and to provide for the requirements and conveniences of the Club and its Members.

I will now deal with the proposed amendments in the order in which they appear upon the notice calling the meeting.

The first alteration is one purely of description and is one which will make it more clear as to who is included under the word member. The proposed alteration will make the phrase run, "Member means a member of the Company so registered and does not include honorary member, subscriber, subordinate naval officer or visitor." In the Articles as they stand the words "Naval member" should not have appeared, as officers of the naval and military forces are dealt with in the articles of association under the heading of "subscribers." The same remarks apply to honorary members and visitors. The proposed alteration will therefore clear up any doubt that might exist as to who is included in the word Member. The object of the amendment No. 2 in the notice calling the meeting is to give the committee power to call upon any new members to take up one debuture.

It is hoped by the proposed amendment to provide for the debutures held by members leaving the Colony who wish to dispose of their debutures being taken up by incoming members. Apart from the fact that members are more likely to take up debutures if they are saleable on their leaving the Colony it is far more desirable that debutures should be held by persons interested in the Club than by persons who have ceased to take any interest therein, and it can, I think, be safely left to the Committee to require an incoming member to take up a debuture or not and at such time as the committee think reasonable or convenient having regard to the financial position of the incoming member and the number of debutures available.

The object of the third alteration proposed is to give the committee power to fix the amount of subscriptions payable by subordinate naval officers. At present if it were advisable to make any alteration in the sum payable it would be necessary to call a general meeting of the club and it would be more convenient if the committee were empowered to deal with this from time to time and as occasion may require. I might here explain how it arose that subordinate naval officers were dealt with separately in the Articles of Association. When the subscription to the Club of members and subscribers was raised to 25 per month it was represented to the committee that such a subscription was beyond the means of the ordinary subordinate naval officers such as midshipmen, and as they are only here temporarily an exception was made in their favour and they were only charged 25 per month. There is no intention of increasing this amount under present circumstances, but it is felt that the committee should have the power to deal with a detail of this kind and thus avoid the necessity of calling a general meeting on an unimportant question. At the same time I would like to point out that the members of the club can at all times overrule the decision of the committee on this point.

The same remarks made in respect of amendment No. 3 apply entirely to the fourth amendment proposed, which gives power to the committee to fix the subscription to be paid by visitors. The proposed alteration No. 5 on the notice calling this meeting has become necessary by a Treasurer being appointed by the committee and paid for his services. This Treasurer will not be an officer of the Club within the meaning of Articles No. 47 or 49 of the Articles of Association. Further, there is no method provided by the Articles for the election of the Officers of the Club, which are the Captain and Hon. Secretary, and inasmuch as these have always been appointed by a show of hands at the annual general meeting it is thought advisable to make provision in the Articles of Association for the continuance of this practice.

The reason for the amendment proposed and No. 6 upon the notice calling this meeting is the primary reason for holding this meeting. It is to alter the financial year from the 31st of December to the 31st of September. It has been found that both our Treasurers and Auditors are very busy on other work making up accounts in respect of companies and firms whose financial year terminates on the 31st of December and it has been difficult to get our accounts made up and audited to this date within the time specified in the Articles of Association for the holding of the annual general meeting, that is, within three months from the end of the financial year. Now neither our Treasurers nor our Auditors will be so busy between the 30th September and the end of December as to be unable to attend to the making up and the auditing of our accounts for the past year, and it will prove a convenience to them and to the officers and members of the committee of the club and probably to the members to have the financial year altered. It will also enable the meeting to be held before the end of the year and a new committee and officers appointed, so that the whole of the business of the club will start afresh at the beginning of the year.

The amendment proposed and No. 7 in the notice calling this meeting is covered by the above remarks, inasmuch as it provides for the holding of the annual general meeting before the end of December instead of before the end of March, that is, within three months of the end of the financial year of the Club.

The last amendment which is proposed is one entirely doing away with the Article 81 of the Articles of Association and substituting therefor what in the opinion of the Committee will be a very much more workable and satisfactory Article. An article similar to the one proposed has been adopted in the Hongkong Club and has worked most satisfactorily. Mr. E. J. Grist seconded the amendments, which were then put to the meeting for discussion. The only alteration that provoked question was No. 2, regarding which Sir William Rees Davies asked whether the alteration meant that every new member had to take up a debuture. He asked whether it affected those who are already members of the Club. The Chairman said that it could only apply to new members. The alteration would give power to the committee to ask any new member to take up a debuture. It was left entirely to the Committee's discretion. All the amendments to the Articles were passed unanimously. The Chairman stated that the alterations would have to be confirmed by another extraordinary general meeting. He announced that the main course at Fanling would be re-opened on September 14th.

FIRST MILLION OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

ONLY 201 LOST AT SEA.

President Wilson published on July 4th the following from Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, reporting that over 1,000,000 American soldiers have sailed for France.

My Dear President:—More than one million American soldiers have sailed from the ports in this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you I feel that you will be interested in a few data showing the progress of our overseas military effort.

The first ship carrying military personnel sailed on May 25th, 1917, having on board Base Hospital No. 4, and members of the Reserve Nurses Force. General Pershing and his Staff sailed on May 25th, 1917.

The embarkations in the months from May, 1917, to and including June, 1918, are as follows:—

1917.	
May	1,715
June	12,361
July	12,988
August	18,323
September	32,323
October	38,280
November	33,016
December	45,840
1918.	
January	40,776
February	48,027
March	82,911
April	117,213
May	344,345
June	275,373
Marines	11,644

Total 1,010,115

The total number of troops returned from abroad, lost at sea, and casualties is 3,168. Of these, by reason of the superbly efficient protection which the Navy has given to our transport system, only 201 have been lost at sea. The supplies and equipment in France for all the troops sent are, by the latest report, adequate, and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supplies.—Respectfully yours, NEWTON D. BAKER.

WHAT THE FRENCH ASSAULT TROOPER CARRIES.

The equipment of the infantryman has necessarily undergone marked changes. In the way of movement, for which the French and other armies were prepared, the requirements are altogether different than for the stagnant war of the trenches with the occasional quick dash into enemy positions.

The *tenue d'assaut* or equipment for attacking troops at present comprises: Usual campaign uniform, without knapsack; tent, cloth worn crosswise; shoe covers rolled with tent cloth; trench tool worn on the belt, and sometimes two tools; an ordinary pouch hanging on a shoulder strap and containing food, and a second, reinforced pouch for grenades and explosives; a two-liter canteen and a supplementary canteen of one-liter capacity for brandy; gas mask slung in front between cartridge cases, within convenient reach of the hands, and a second mask if possible; two to five bags to be filled with sand and used in organizing positions, attached to tent cloth; signal flares or rockets; drinking cup and spoon carried in the pouch for grenades; first aid packet; individual notebook; identification tags, one carried at food for regular use and emergency ration; and 120 cartridges and five grenades—three of the hand type and two of the rifle type. It would be quite unfair and erroneous in the extreme to give all the credit to the infantry for the present efficiency of the French army. For other branches of the service, such as the artillery and aviation in particular, have certainly kept pace with the infantry. Indeed, the generally known fact that France is recognized as the leading nation in artillery of all calibres is proof enough that much of the brilliant French attacks and stubborn defensive actions have been due to that arm.

A modern attack is a strange sight. There is little of the dash of former warfare. The artillery places a moving barrage fire in front of the infantry waves which follow it closely over No Man's Land, at a walking gait. The detonations of the wall of shells produces a rolling, thunderous chorus, with a deeper, organ-like accompaniment in the distance from the guns themselves. To this is added the staccato notes of the wicked machine-guns and rifles and automatic rifles, and the sharp reports of bursting grenades. Artillery most assuredly plays an important part in any battle of to-day; but it requires a skilled infantry to make the most of the devastating effects of thousands of shells.—Scientific American.

WHICH JUDGE IS RIGHT?

TWO OPINIONS RESPECTING MAN'S RIGHT TO KISS HIS WIFE.

An American Judge the other day found a man guilty of disorderly conduct for kissing his wife when she didn't want him to kiss her.

"It is a woman's inalienable right to refuse to be kissed if she doesn't want to be kissed," this Judge said, adding, "and she doesn't forfeit this right when she marries the man."

But on the other hand Judge Graham of San Francisco officially rules that a husband may kiss his wife whenever he pleases, whether it pleases the wife or not.

Indeed, so firm are the Judge's convictions upon the subject that he was moved to put his decision in verse:—
Be a cave man; seize your mate
If she shows you signs of hate:
Let her scratch; let her bite,
But kiss her, boy; it is your right.

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WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS!

That brilliant novelist, H. G. Wells, tells a story of a strange visitor to earth who asked "What is pain?" then put his hand into a lighted candle—and found out! That put an end to his blissful ignorance.

There are a few people alive—few enough in all conscience—who are blissfully ignorant that they possess a liver. They never have to think of it, because it never troubles them, and a liver that is in good working order never makes its presence felt! But the vast majority of us are rudely reminded, at one time or another, that the liver can be particularly troublesome. It may be that a change of weather, or the taking of unsuitable food, is resented by the liver, and what then? Trouble very soon! Headaches, torturing bouts of biliousness, irritability, blurred vision, specks before the eyes, bad complexion, and chronic weariness. It must be remembered, too, that a torpid, inactive liver does not aid the bowels as it should, and the consequence is constipation, with all the ills that follow in its train.

If you have already fallen victim to liver disorder, it is foolish to neglect it. In the early stages of this complaint a few doses of that excellent stomach and liver tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup, is generally all that is needed to regulate the liver, and to ensure the proper flow of bile so necessary to the perfect digestion of food, and the regular daily action of the bowels. If the trouble is of longer standing, it will be necessary to continue the use of the Syrup for a little longer time, but faithful use of this unsurpassed liver invigorator will bring its due reward.

But if you are wise, you will not wait until your liver troubles are serious. Be guided by the experience of the thousands of people who avoid the consequences of stomach and liver trouble just by taking thirty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever they feel the slightest tendency to liverishness, or have partaken heartily of food which might disagree with them. Mother Seigel's Syrup never fails them, and it won't fail you.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

THE HEROIC ENDURANCE OF THE FRENCH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 15th.
Saturday was "France's Day" in London, and everywhere one went there were the sellers of little flags in the streets to help the French Red Cross. The French Ambassador here in a touching message to the Lord Mayor expressed his thanks for the kindly assistance of Londoners in this direction, for at the end of the day a goodly sum was realised.
As time goes on the admiration which we all feel for our Ally in view of the heroic devotion to duty displayed during the war is deepening into real affection. In four years of war we have learnt to know the French as never before in history. The defence of Verdun gave a complete answer to the traditional estimate held in respect of the fighting qualities of our neighbours—that they were superb in attack so long as the excitement lasted, but less certain in endurance to the end which means death. The truth is that the French have taken a hammering such as no nation has been called upon to face, and taken it, too, without flinching.

UNDER THE INVADER.
It will require many volumes to record what the French have suffered. But some things stand out. Their richest provinces are under the invader, ruined beyond recovery for the space of a hundred years; their young men have been carried off into captivity, and their young women into a slavery worse than death; and the Hun have used every means that the resources of science can devise in order to break the French spirit.

All this devilish cruelty has had no appreciable effect upon the courage of the nation. Even the bombardment of Paris by the long-range gun has not broken the moral of the Paris populace. Imagine what it means to live by night and by day with the knowledge that a shell projected through space from a gun 70 miles away may fall at any moment and seal your fate. It is the sword of Damocles suspended not over a single head but over every inhabitant of Paris. But nothing the Hun can do is able to make the French murmur or wince. They meet everything with a *Vive la France!* and carry on.

THE GROUND OF FIGHTING.
The Prime Minister never seems to speak so eloquently or so well as when he is addressing an audience composed of men from distant parts of the Empire. His Celtic imagination is fired by the vision of those who have wandered far and wide, and from time to time turn again home.

He has said nothing better in regard to our war-aims and the only acceptable conditions of peace than in his speech to the Canadian editors and other journalists a few nights ago.

The party representative of the Press of the Dominion are spending some time here in order to see for themselves at first hand what we are doing in the war. The Ministry of Information acting as guide, philosopher and friend. In a characteristic passage, conveying the impression that his hearers were being specially taken into his confidence, Mr. Lloyd George said he would disclose "one Cabinet secret"—namely, that Canada has turned out 55 million shells and 45 million cartridges for this war. It is a wonderful achievement, all things considered. And, of course, Canada has also sent across to the battlefields of Flanders scores of thousands of troops who have covered themselves with undying glory.

IT IS good to have facts placed upon record as to what the different parts of the Empire are doing; for each part is helping to the full limit of its power. The great lands like Australia, Canada, and South Africa have sent soldiers, and are still sending them, and they have contributed money, munitions of war, and food-stuffs; and the smaller Colonies, including Hong Kong, have been equally to the fore in their earnest efforts to play a worthy part in the world-struggle against the Germans. Thus the chain of Empire is being strengthened by common sacrifices and united endeavour to accomplish the only thing that really matters in our time, and that is to rid the world of the tyranny that we know under the name of militarism.

From henceforth, according to the Premier, the Empire will have to be consulted on matters of world-policy before hand. "That," he added, "is the change that has been effected as a result of the war. And one other point which you must have a voice in is the settlement of the conditions of peace."

I need only remark as to this history-making pronouncement that the idea of the statesman of the commonwealth taking part in counsel with the King's Ministers in Downing Street in regard to questions of Imperial policy is received here with the liveliest satisfaction by Press and public. Under the stress of the war, Imperial unity has become an accomplished fact in a literal sense. NO ROOM FOR THE GERMANS.

Some of the Dominion Prime Ministers have been promptly applying Mr. Lloyd George's public statements above referred to, in order to point the moral of how to deal with the Germans after the war so far as the German colonies are concerned. Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, and Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, have both stated within the last day or two that their respective countries will never again consent to the Germans occupying islands in the Pacific.

The German conception of having "a place in the sun" is to organise the country in his possession for the purpose of attacking the British nearest him in case of war. We have had enough of that.

Since the Dominions are solid on the point that the Germans must not come back as colonists, and as the Dominions will have a hand in the peace settlement, it is pretty certain that there will be no bargaining over the German colonies after the war. The Germans make no secret that they intend to use Belgium as a pawn and give up their colonies. It will prove to be another German miscalculation.

BRITISH OR THE MURMAN COAST.
The landing of Allied forces on the Murman coast, where Russia's all-year ice-free Arctic port lies, is a sure sign that there is no intention to allow the Germans to shut the Allies out of Russia.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN GERMANY.

HOW THEY KEEP THEMSELVES SANE.

[BY AN EX-PRISONER.]

The public is now sufficiently well informed as to the nature of the treatment meted out to some of our prisoners in German hands. All the things reported do not happen to all prisoners; but for everyone there is the severe strain which captivity itself puts upon the moral of the unfortunate *gefangener*. Think of the convict of the old days who went to do his time a sturdy vagabond and came back a lurching wretch. We do not anticipate anything quite so serious as this in the case of our prisoners-of-war, but it must never be forgotten that if their captivity is prolonged too far deterioration is bound to set in.

I can speak from actual experience of officers' camps, and, as it happens, fairly well-conducted ones, so that I have been able to observe the effects of long imprisonment under the least unfavourable conditions. The great evil one has to fight against in these camps is sheer boredom. The Germans make few demands upon one's time. Twice a day the officer must present himself on parade (or *appel* roll call). During the night two more *appels* took place; but one was not required to get out of bed or to answer one's name. Furthermore, there were fixed times for drawing one's tinped food from store, and for receiving parcels, which were always carefully inspected. Beyond this, one was free to do as one's time at will; for officers are not required to work.

Practically the whole day is thus at the disposal of the individual officer. Most people find this to be an excellent thing for a few weeks; but presently the deadly monotony of a perpetual "holiday" begins to make itself felt. Time no longer an ally, becomes an all-enveloping enemy to be fought against day by day. In order to defeat him, devices of all sorts are invented. There are walks, graciously permitted by the Boche, on parade and under the supervision of an armed sentry, organised games, language classes, the camp theatre, the camp newspaper, church lectures, and so on. In fact, the larger bears a close resemblance to an institutional church. But these activities, useful and necessary as they are, are nevertheless mere palliatives.

Always before one's mind is the obstinate fact that one is, after all, a prisoner. Another extremely trying feature of the life is being cooped up with the same men for months; they are literally "about your head and about your board," perhaps for years. The result is that one's personality will be embittered the lives of a score; and if by bad luck you happen to make an enemy, it is impossible to get away from him. A few find consolation in gambling and a few in drink.

But the vast majority hold out magnificently. People must not be surprised if their friends have developed some sort of idiosyncrasy in prison; it has perhaps saved them from worse things. One man I knew deliberately set himself to do every single personal action, from getting up to going to bed, to the exact minute, in order to keep himself up to the scratch; and he always changed his uniform on Sundays. But for that, he said, he would have become hopelessly slack. His friends may find him odd, but they will find him sane. Another used to wander about alone the whole day, while a third became a complete recluse until he had read through Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." These were all 1914 prisoners, most of whom had passed through some tough experiences; but they bore their fate with wonderful fortitude. The strain was beginning to tell on them, however, and it is good to think that they are all now in Holland, saved from the inevitable deterioration which a couple of years more would, in my opinion, have wrought in them.

What is true of the officers is, I believe, equally true of the men. Their conditions are harder, and their treatment infinitely worse, but their bearing, according to those who have seen them in their camps, is excellent. It compels the reluctant admiration of their guards. I have only seen them in hospital, and there they were full of their usual fun and frolic, in strong contrast with the German wounded, who appeared to be very depressed. A Frenchman once told me how splendidly our men behaved, and how proud they seemed to be of their nationality. They are indeed; they have vindicated our pride in them during their exile. They are doing their bit in prison, to uphold British ideals—the things we are fighting for. Men who have lain long in hospital or who are now living the lives of pensioned cripples, realise that there are places where it is every whit as hard to do one's bit as it is on the battlefield. A German prison camp is one of these places. Our fellows have stood out manfully against that insidious sapping of their independence and of their energy, which a long period of captivity lays them open to, and we cannot allow them to suffer the daily strain of prison life a moment longer than can be helped. We must have them back.—*Daily News*.

sia from the West. This landing should be watched with interest. It may mean that the force, which it is understood will be placed under British command, will serve as a rallying-point for the stable elements of Russian life. The power of the Bolsheviks is rapidly on the wane. The time cannot be far distant when they will be swept aside, for they have made life a perfect nightmare of horror and bloodshed. There is a railway from the Murman coast to Petrograd. In well-informed Russian circles in London it is considered that the country will rally eventually against the Germans, and that it is inconceivable that Russia will permanently tolerate the invader. The importance to us of being able to take advantage of any serious development in that direction is obvious; and hence the significance of the Murman landing.—H.B.

THE AISNE RETREAT.

BRITISH HEROISM.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

The general outline of the work done by the British troops in stemming the tide of the German advance across the Aisne to the Marne, in the latter part of May, has already been given, especially with reference to the 51st on the right by Berry-au-Bac. Both these divisions came under terrific gunfire on the morning of the attack, and the German artillery, not satisfied with its effect on the line of the 51st Division, withdrew their infantry, who were being raked by the machine-gun and rifle fire of those men, and started another and more violent bombardment until our defensive lines were destroyed. The 5th Division, who were in the centre of the British line, had the same desperate adventure. They were holding a line of about 10,000 yards—over six miles.

For some days they were delighted with their situation, and thought it paradise after the Somme battlefields. They were on a wooded plateau above the river and canal of the Aisne, in beautiful country and beautiful weather. But in the afternoon of May 26th a telephone message came over the wires, breaking this spell of tranquillity. It was a message to say that the enemy intended to attack the Chemin des Dames next day and that the British troops must prepare for battle. As we know now, the enemy had massed large numbers of troops, secretly and rapidly at night, hiding them in the woods by day from aeroplane observation. Instead of preparing dumps in the open, he had brought ammunition into the trenches or hidden it in caves. He had concealed many batteries; and not a single registering shot, relying on the skill of his gunners to get their targets when the battle opened. He had not flown a single aeroplane, but kept his fighting squadrons back until he was ready to send over swarms on the morning of the battle.

A TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

So there were our divisions, holding a long line with weak forces, called upon to make instant preparations to resist at least three times their own numbers. The danger of the situation was obvious; behind them was the Aisne, with thirty-four bridges on the six miles front held by the 5th Division, and others east and west of them. All their field-guns were forward of the river in order to be within effective range of the German positions. That night the men were moved up to their positions, and orders given that the outposts were to fight the last man, and that the battle-zone was to be held at all costs. Those orders, terrible in their significance, were carried out to the letter, and all our gallant outposts fought in those forward lines until they almost ceased to exist. There was a heavy mist all night before the attack, and at one in the morning it became denser, when the German bombardment opened with terrific intensity. They fired large numbers of trench-mortars of all calibres on the front positions, using their artillery for our battery areas and rear positions, upon which they poured enormous quantities of high explosive and gas shells. The infantry assault began about four in the morning, and by five o'clock reports were received at Headquarters that the enemy was attacking the battle-zone, and that all the units in the outpost line had been cut off to a man. At that time the fog was so thick that the men could see only forty to fifty yards ahead.

At five minutes past six a pigeon-message, dated 5.15 a.m., was received from the Colonel of the Royal Berks, saying that he and his Headquarters Staff were surrounded. "The Germans threw bombs down the dugout," he wrote, "and passed on. They appear to approach from the right, in considerable strength. No idea what has happened elsewhere. Holding out in hopes of relief." That was one of the few messages received from the men on the other side of the river up there in the outpost line. The first thrust of the Germans seems to have fallen as far as the 8th Division was involved on the right, and the men, holding and fighting desperately, were gradually forced back except where the Berks were still holding their ground. Reinforcements from a Lancashire regiment were sent forward in support, and the troops continued to resist stubbornly, causing the enemy heavy losses, until they were borne down by the overwhelming weight of numbers, the Germans using tanks against those on the left. By 6.30 that morning the brigade on the right had fallen back to the line of the river at Germicourt. Meanwhile the troops holding the centre and left had been fiercely attacked from above five o'clock, and these, including the Northumberlands, who were very gallant, held their positions in the battle zone against repeated onslaughts, until the Germans crossed the Aisne River Miette, in a turning movement from the south-east, and took them in the flank and rear.

POURCE THEIR WAY THROUGH.

The general who was in command on the right, finding the enemy behind him, gathered his staff together, and this small party of officers and men fought their way through, killing a number of Germans who tried to surround them. Farther forward, his men were fighting to the last, and a few came back. On the left the Northumberlands, Yorkshire, and other North Country infantry managed to hold out some time in the outpost line with magnificent courage, and later held isolated positions in the battle zone through which the enemy had broken against attacks and destroyed a number of German tanks which tried to advance upon them. They were still

holding out at seven o'clock that morning but were cut off by a German turning movement between the Bois des Buttes and the Bois d'Edmund. The remaining troops of the 8th Division then fell back to the south side of the Aisne, closely followed by the enemy, who entered the village of Pontavert and also crossed the river east of that place, penetrating into Germicourt Wood.

The crossing of the Aisne by the German regiments was made less difficult than it should have been, as it was impossible to blow up all the bridges effectively in so short a time. There were no fewer than thirty-four bridges across the Aisne, Miette, and Aisne Canal, and one of them was the main stone bridge of Berry-au-Bac. The rapidity of the German advance enabled them to gain some of the bridgeheads in time to cross. The Sherwoods, who had been in support south of the river, rushed up to the bridge at La Pecherie, but found the enemy already there, and though they defended that bridgehead, the enemy crossed further to the west and so forced the Sherwoods to draw back to the edge of Germicourt Wood, where they held out until 11.30 against several attacks. Flights of German aeroplanes came over, flying low and attacking our infantry and transport. Kite balloons appeared above his lines, and their observers looked over all our ground, directing the fire of the enemy's artillery upon and spot where they saw bodies of men. Battalions of our 5th Division moved forward in support, but by this time the 51st Division on the right, which had been fighting with the most desperate and heroic courage, had been forced out of important positions. It was necessary for the 8th Division to take up a new line between Bouffignereux and Roucy, and every living man, including the Lewis-gun class, was called in to hold this new line at all cost. The Germicourt positions had been turned from the south-west, and the garrison, which included some of our men with French troops, fought to the last with the most noble courage. Incessant attacks developed, the enemy sending his men forward continually in a kind of dribbling tide, creeping up from folds in the ground, rushing their field-guns into the near woods and establishing machine-guns positions at close range.

HARDLY ANY GUNS LEFT.
By this time we had hardly any artillery, as it had been surrounded north of the Aisne, and the French 75's on our left suffered the same ill-luck. Our men, fighting continually, withdrew slowly to the River Vesle, where they joined up with the French. At 12.25 on May 28th the enemy was reported to have penetrated two miles west of Jonchery. An attempt to blow up the bridge there failed, because the officer in charge was wounded, and a wagon of explosives was blown up. The enemy took the bridge at 3.30 that afternoon. On May 29th our exhausted troops received support, and later in the day our battalions were intermingled with French regiments. But the line between Favorelles and Tilly was still held by mixed troops from different units of our division. It did not for two hours against a "dead attack." A British officer rode up, and down the line in full view of the enemy, rallying and inspiring his men until reinforcements came up, and his great gallantry was of comfort to the men that day. After that, the British troops who remained then fought along with the French for nearly a fortnight more, until the Germans were definitely brought to a dead halt on the Marne. During that time the French police and their officers showed a fine spirit of comradeship with our lads, and the French army, as a whole, knows now that our divisions fought like heroes from first to last, not yielding ground until they were utterly overwhelmed by numbers. And our Army knows that the French troops, faced by the same great odds, were most glorious in the way they fought back step by step with heroic self-sacrifice until the peril was averted.—*Daily Telegraph*.

ARMY REFORM.

OBJECT OF GIVING COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS.

A London cable of July 26th says that in the House of Lords replying to Lord Sydenham regarding the grant of commissions to Indians Lord Islington said the scheme which was already published marked the close of a long-standing controversy. Successive secretaries of State, viceroys, commanders-in-chief, besides many statesmen and distinguished military officers, urged trying the experiment. A united Indian people also favoured it. The Commander-in-Chief fully appreciated the delicacy of some of the issues involved and the importance was not looked off in the quality and quantity of British officers in the Indian army. It was not intended to grant an Indian a commission merely because he was an Indian but only when he had earned it, as in the case of the British officer, by proving himself fit and qualified to occupy the position.

The war had unquestionably proved that there were many Indians available who fully fulfilled those fundamental conditions and now in opening the door to the commissioned ranks gradually there would be no ground for any apprehension. He hoped that British officers entering the Indian army would realise that this fresh departure in no way lessened the need for continued effort to do their utmost to maintain the high traditions of the Indian army and would follow a career not less honourable because henceforth it would embrace a comradeship with Indian fellow subjects. He hoped that this measure would be regarded as the first step in the inevitable advance which would more and more bring India and British fellow-subjects to a proper and natural relationship as comrades in arms engaged in the common cause of the defence of India and the maintenance of the security of the British Empire. In the course of his speech Lord Islington mentioned that three commissions had been awarded for temporary commissions recommended for the rank of British regiments in France; one of them was a grandson of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.—H.P.



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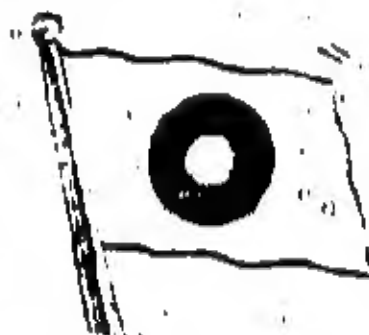
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CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai,

Tientsin Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.

Scotch Whisky Distillers,

KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

CJ

20,000 Doctors

are recommending

PLASMON

Because

"Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers.—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipments at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & BUCKNELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 7th Sept. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 8th Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINJIANG"	On 10th Sept. 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th Sept. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND BUTCHEN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN" — | Capt. A. E. Hodgins — | SUNDAY, 16th Sept. at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SARSOON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong-Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	Mon	Str. from Colombo	Marseilles	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS.

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IVO MARU 15,330 tons SAT. 7th Sept. 11 A.M. KITANO MARU 15,380 tons TUES. 17th Sept. 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons SAT. 14th Sept. 11 A.M. AKI MARU 12,200 tons SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NAGATO MARU 9,000 tons TUES. 17th Sept.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI-MARU," "SUWA-MARU," "KASHIMA-MARU" and "KATORI-MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI-MARU — Wed. 11th Sept. at Daylight
† KASHIMA-MARU — Thurs. 19th Sept. at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 521 and 523

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES, 10th Sept. Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES, 15th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, GRUZA, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and TQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,400	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,600	Nov. 5th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the OCEANIC PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MEXICO MARU" — MONDAY, 16th Sept. at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" — SUNDAY, 6th Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOBU MARU" — THURSDAY, 15th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st.

"CHINA" September 7th, at 1 P.M.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. HITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Lee Home Street. Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Instructions have been received from London that the transmission of Tea to the United Kingdom by Parcel Post is prohibited.

The services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	DATE
Straits and Bangkok	...	Saturday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon	...	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki and Honolulu	...	Saturday, 7th, 10.45 A.M. Letters 11.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Saturday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	...	Sunday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta	...	Tuesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Nagasaki and Honolulu	...	Tuesday, 10th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung	...	Tuesday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Honolulu	...	Wednesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via Vancouver	...	Wednesday, 11th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	...	Thursday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	...	Friday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Tientsin	...	Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Sundakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Townsville	...	Saturday, 14th, 12.45 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	...	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
STRAITS, BANGKOK, CEYLON, BOMBAY, ADEN, SOYER and EUROPE via SOER	...	Wednesday, 18th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.

* Super-scribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
Obeng Chow	7.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Obeng Chow, Sheik, Sheungshai, Antau, Ping Shan and San Tin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samahai	7.30 A.M. Begin 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.08 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namts and Samai	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Sept 11th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TORO KIKEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.
Telephone 141

COMMERCIAL.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 6th	
London.	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
On Paris.	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	48 1/2
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand	85 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	85 1/2
On Bombay.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama.	
On demand	158
On Manila.	
On demand	171
On Singapore.	
On demand	153 1/2
On Batavia.	
On demand	171 1/2
On Haiphong.	
On demand	11 1/2 p.m.
On Saigon.	
On demand	11 1/2 p.m.
On Hongkong.	
On demand	11 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 4.80 p.m.
GOLD LIRA, 100 lire, per 100	\$43.50
SILVER per 100	\$49.50

SUBSIDIARY COINS

	per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents, piece	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10	\$0.03
Canton ... 20	\$0.05 Discount
Canton ... 10	\$0.00

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service. Author of "The Mystic Flowering Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch/Play of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei-lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE. Its description of Chinese Social conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for Customs and Superintendents, combined with the insight it gives into political presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE ... \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

WILLIAM G. JACK & CO., LTD.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our Electrical Repair and Electro-Plating Workshops have been REMOVED from Observation Point to more commodious Premises at 138, Praya East.

Our head office is transferred to King's Buildings, Top Floor, adjoining Messrs. BROSSARD & MOPIN.

The distributing store for retail cash sales remains next door to Powell's—14, Des Vaux Road.

Workshop 354.
Telephone Store 358.
Office 358A.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 45,000,000
PAID UP ... 12,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
Directors: A. J. Pernot
General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Hongkong, 11th April, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1917.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Funds ... Yen 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka. FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankou, Keelung, Pusan, Shichang, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 30th August, 1918.

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Peking, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tsinghsien, Haigai, HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shaochin, Chinkiang, Lancho, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowkeu, TSIAN: Chowtsun, Lunhsien, Linchi, Lintang, Tsinien, Yikuh, Hoiping, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yunchang, Focow, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitshar, Tieling, Chinkow, Antung, CANTON, KUYIANG, PEKING, Kueihua, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH. Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CLEVERLEY, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street E.C.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2 1/2%—\$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman. G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. S. H. DODWELL, Esq., W. L. FATTENDEN, Esq., C. S. GIBBY, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. L. DANDALE, Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIN, E. V. D. FARR, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 3 " " " " " 12 " 4 " " " " " " N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1918.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... £1,250,000
Paid-up ... £62,500
Reserve Fund ... £50,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches: Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bharu, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1918.